

Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.Lecturer & Director.....Mr. CAVILLER SMITH.
Stage Manager.....Mr. MONTGOMERY.MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE
AND
COMPANY OF 20 ARTISTS 20.In a Selection of the latest SOCIETY PLAYS
of the Day.Under the Patronage of
His Excellency Sir W. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.THIS EVENING
(SATURDAY), 27th April.The Latest FARCEICAL COMEDY RAGS OF
LONDON, still running."THE NEW BOY."
"THE NEW BOY."
"THE NEW BOY."To be followed by a
SELECT VARIETY BILL.

MONDAY, 30th April.

ANOTHER GREAT LONDON SUCCESS BY
OSCAR WILDE.

"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

TUESDAY, 10th April.

The COMEDY OF "THE SQUIRE" by PINKER.

WEDNESDAY, 11th May.

The MAGNIFICENT PLAY
"C A P T A I N S W I F T"

BY HADEN CHAMBERS.

THURSDAY, 2nd May.

The LAUGHABLE FARCEICAL COMEDY OF
"DANDY DICK"

FRIDAY, 3rd May.

PINKER'S WONDERFUL PLAY.
"THE PROFLIGATE"

SATURDAY, 4th May.

The SCREAMING FARCEICAL COMEDY
"A M M A"WITH SELECT VARIETY SHOW
to follow.TRAMS to the Peak will be arranged to leave
after the Performance every Evening.Box Office at KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [504]

FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRIC FAN AND BATTERY.

Apply,
Room No. 96,
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [556]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"AJAX."

Captain Gendall, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [528]

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"BENLAVERS."

Captain Webster, will be despatched for above
Port on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 5 P.M.For Freight, &c., apply to
JOHN ANDREW,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [553]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

R. Jones, Commander, will be despatched as
above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 P.M.The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.First-class Saloon is situated forward of the
Engine. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the
Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire
voyage.A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the
Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [495]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

(Talking through Cargo for SULU, MENADO and
GOKONTAL).

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON."

Captain Branch, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [555]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain J. G. Offian, will be despatched for the
above Port on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3
P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. [554]

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, issued
from the Office of the Hongkong Telegraph,is the best and most complete work of the kind
ever published in Asia. The Directory contains
all the latest and most reliable statistics concern-
ing China, Japan and all the other countries in
the Far East, with a mass of varied information
on many interesting subjects unrivalled by any
similar publication in any part of the World.

PRICE.....\$3.00

To be obtained from all Booksellers in China,
Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c., and at the
Office of"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1895.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s
PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal
Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal
Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.
Price.....\$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the
breast of the night clothing it gives almost
instant relief.

Bottles.....\$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [127]

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London

House, bought direct at first hand,

imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves,

thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling
us to supply the best growths at moderate
prices.PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD
ON APPLICATION.FORT:—After removal should be rested a
month before use. When required for
drinking at once it should be ordered to be
decanted at the Dispensary before being
sent out.SHERRY:—Excellent dinner and after dinner
Wines, of very superior vintage. All are
true Xeres Wines.CLARET:—Our Clarets, including the lowest
prices, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are not
artificially made from raisins and currents,
as is generally the case with cheap Wines.BRANDY:—All our Brandy is guaranteed to
be pure Cognac, the difference in price
being merely a question of age and vintage.WHISKY:—All our Whisky is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brands
in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked
"E" is universally popular and is pro-
nounced by the best local connoisseurs to
be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong Market.We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to
be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the
Coast Ports.A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [5]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.

MR. NORMAN ON THE FAR EAST.

II.

Our previous notice of Mr. NORMAN'S
admirable work dealt entirely with
Hongkong. It is now our pleasing
but by no means easy, task to sketch
the plan and indicate the lines of
argument of the work as a whole.Where nearly all is rich ore it is difficult
to sample the vein, and one feels inclined
to carry off the entire deposit.The key-note is struck in the preface,
where Mr. Norman tells us, "It (the Far
East) presents itself to the attentive traveller
under two aspects. It is the last wilderness
of the world; and it is also the seed-bed of a
multitude of new political issues. I have endeavoured
to reflect in these pages the twofold quality
of my subject." The book is in eleven sections.The British Empire in the Far East,
France in the Far East, Russia in the Far
East, Spain in the Far East, Portugal in the
Far East, China, Korea, Japan, Siam,
Malaya, and Conclusion. Though each
section is complete in itself, there runs
through the whole book a common strain,
which, like the refrain of a symphony,
knits the composition together. What that
strain is may be seen from the following
quotations:—"The aim of this book has been to show that
we have the right and the opportunity, and
therefore the duty, greatly to extend our influence
and our trade—in a word, our empire—in this
great division of the globe. It is no secret to
say that the British public is a mass of people
with a conscience. It is capable of supporting
a Government that would resign an advantage
we might secure from a rival by force of arms,for no other reason than that to seize it would
be an act of injustice. And its enthusiasm cannot
be secured for any new Imperial movement,
unless besides the expediency, the right can be
shown and the benefits to be conferred upon the
nation we bring under its extended dominion.
Therefore any appeal to the British public, in
whose hands for good or evil the destinies of the
Empire now rest, must address itself to the
small part to their conscience. Hence the
strongest hope of British extension in the Far
East, the most hopeful port in the heavens
of this Far Eastern horoscope, is that a Liberal
Prime Minister has declared to all the world that
the party of a small England, of a shrunk Eng-
land, of a degraded England, of a neutral Eng-
land, of a submissive England, has died."Notwithstanding this profession of
belief, Mr. Norman is no clamorous
Jingo; he draws the above conclusion
from a careful survey of what England has
done in her colonies and other possessions,
and by a comparison of what other
nations—France, Spain and Portugal—
have failed to do under similar conditions.
He starts with the outposts of the
British Empire, Shanghai and Hongkong,
of which he says, "One thing I can affirm,
and that is that a visit to our furthest
Colony makes one proud to belong to the
nation that has created it from nothing,
fills the word 'Empire' with a new-born
meaning, and crystallises around it a
set of fresh convictions and resolves." He
then passes on to what he accurately
and felicitously calls a School of Empire—the
Straits Settlements—and, tracing the
origin and rise of this New England,
proceeds by a masterly analysis to show
how enormous has been its development;
how, instead of dominating the native and
immigrant races as conquerors, we govern
them as subjects rather than as vassals,
till under our rule even the stolid Chinaman
becomes a new being. After
describing the races which make up the
population of the Straits, Mr. Norman goes
on:—"All this mixed humanity exists in order,
security, and amiable living, and thriving and
trading, simply because of the presence of
the British law and under the protection of
the British flag. Remove that piece of booting from
Government House, and all that it signifies, and
the whole community would go to pieces like a
child's sand-castle when the tide rises. Its
three supports are: free trade, fair taxation,
and even-handed justice among white, black, brown
and yellow, and these exist in the Far East
under the British flag alone. The foolish
policy is sometimes heard at home that this
Chinese community represents China—that it is
a specimen of what China may become, and
that it is a model for the rest of the world to
follow. It is very opposite to the case. This
community has grown up and exists precisely
because it is not China—because the conditions
of its existence are precisely the antithesis of
Chinese conditions."Admirable as is the general result of
our administration, it is not perfect, and
our author unsparsingly condemns the
obvious mistakes of the Government. He
refuses the appeal of the Colony, let the
authorities ask themselves what would be
their feelings if the inhabitants of the
Straits Settlements absolutely refused to
pay it, and requested that the forts which
they themselves have built should be dis-
mantled and the garrison withdrawn. This
has already been suggested."The section on the French in Indo-China
is one of the most valuable in the book,
and probably the most valuable in any
book. It is not merely an epitome of the
history of the French Colonies, but is a
piece of genuine and exhaustive original
research. We intend to devote a special
article to this subject, and can only
give, in this place, the barest outline of
it, what may be almost called an
independent essay. Mr. Norman shows,
from French and foreign sources, that the
entire scheme of government seems as if
it were deliberately planned to stifle all
attempts at trade; that Indo-China is one
vast and expensive field for the exercise
of a pernicious nepotism. "If," he says,
"the government of Tongking were ad-
ministering a hostile province which it
desired to crush out of existence, it could
not do much better than follow the tactics
pursued almost without interruption since
the colony was created." He shows that
Tongking has cost the French taxpayer
£4,881 a day—Sundays included—for
every day that he has had it. There is a
French population of 1,600 persons, of
whom 1,300 are "fonctionnaires." We
have only space to quote one example
out of many showing how these "fonction-
naires" administer the colony. "In the
very same year that the salaries of the
fonctionnaires of Cochinchina amounted
to £360,000, the sum spent upon public
works in the Colony—the one expenditure
upon which the entire productive future of
such a place must depend—was £16,000.
But even this pitiful figure is far from
telling the whole astounding truth. . . .
"while public works in the present year
are only represented by £16,000, what do
you think is the sum allotted to the per-
sonnel of the public works department?" (Mr.
Norman is quoting from M. Etienne). It
is £16,000—£16,000 worth of personnel out
of £16,000 worth of public works! That
is, not one centime of work was done!"Of Macao, the dying remnant of the
once-glorious Portuguese colonies, the
author says but little. It has ceased to be
a factor in Eastern politics. He then turns
his attention to China, proper, and sees
clearly that there is no hope for the
realisation of the dream of an awakening,
at least from the inside. He shows that
the time has for ever gone when passive
resistance—the mere inertia of numbers—
can be counted on as a preservative of the
status quo; he demonstrates again the
great future English commerce has in
Far Cathay, and closes with the following
suggestive remarks:—"In all the foregoing I have written on the
supposition that at the conclusion of the present
war we may still have a united China to deal
with. This, however, may well be the case. The
Abbe Hue, Combes, and Gordon, all thought
that the Chinese people would one day possibly
unite, and indeed the fact which held it
together was much weaker than is realised by
most people. . . . If China, however, istorn asunder or falls to pieces, then a much
wider problem will face us. For in that case
we shall find ourselves face to face with the
momentous question of Asia for the Asiatic
China will not overrun the world. China will
not raise herself to the rank of a competitor
with the great powers of the world, but will
long govern divided intercourse. Japan
will desire to reorganise China, and will not be
permitted. These things are sure enough. But
they bring us no nearer to a conclusion. My
own view, which I present with due diffidence,
is that the fate of China—I use the name for
convenience, although as I have said before,
there is really no such thing as "China" at all—
this country of rag-tag and pig-tail, will be
partitioned among other nations."Turning now to Japan our author speaks
out no less clearly, and we may here
pause to remark that in this sketch we can
only give the conclusions Mr. Norman has
arrived at, and are painfully conscious
how little justice we are doing to this
book, by having to ignore the wealth of
knowledge with which he illustrates his
theme. "One thing only," he says, "may
prove a pitfall to this wonderful nation—
her own ambition. If she makes such
demands or adopts such an attitude as will
bring her into acute conflict with European
Powers, her foreign affairs will be marked
by bitter disappointments, and these will
bring disensions and probably disasters
into her domestic politics. No nation, least
of all England, wishes to hinder the gra-
dual development of every legitimate Japanese
ambition, but signs are unfortunately not
wanting to show that her victories and
achievements, both in peace and war, may
turn her head and lure her into aspira-
tions which can never be realised."But if Japan avoids this pit-
fall, her future may be bright indeed.
Victorious over her great enemy, rich with
the spoils of peace, free from external
anxieties, her population eager and able
to found colonies, her revenue increasing,
and her commerce rapidly developing; the
first Asiatic nation in the world, there is
no reason why she should not retain all
the admiration, the respect, and the affec-
tion she has won."We must omit all notice of the Spanish
colonies; they are held, Mr. Norman points
out, with but a feeble grasp; their
leading men realise that Spanish rule is
precarious, to say the least, and the
Spaniards invest their wealth elsewhere.
Whether Japan will be the future ruler of
the Philippines, as Mr. Norman thinks, or
whether the natives will succeed in hold-
ing their own we must not stay to enquire.
Russia is, next to England, the most
interested of western nations in the great
Eastern problem. Again Mr. NORMAN
brings out in clear-cut phrase—"The
influence of Russia in the Far East is
about to begin. At this moment Russia
and England are prepared to lay down
conditions which China and Japan must
obey, and which other countries would not
Russia, but when the Trans-Siberian Rail-
way is completed she will play it often.
Vladivostok is one of the most powerfully
defended sea-ports in the world, and I
regard it as certain beyond all question
that Russia will have a winter port in the
Far East by the time her railway connec-
tion with it is ready. More than this,
however, if the Anglo-Russian entente
proves a durable arrangement, I have
given my reasons already for thinking that
Russia may well be a party to a division of
interests which would bring her as her own
share a much greater extent of territory
and influence than she might other-
wise venture to expect. Now
that the long-prevalent superstition that
China might serve us as a bulwark against
a Russian advance has at length been
exploded, our statesmen will no doubt be
more prepared for this alternative of
friendship."Here, then, we close this notice of one
of the most valuable works ever published
on the Far East. Could we have our
will every Englishman at home or abroad
would be compelled to study it; and if
this notice helps in any way to make Mr.
NORMAN'S book better known it will only
be some slight return for the pleasure he
has afforded us in its perusal.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

It seems evident from the London cable-
gram published in another part of this
issue, that Japan does not intend to yield
to the representations of France, Germany
and Russia and give up the seaboard of
Manchuria which she has secured to her-
self by her treaty with China. Her rulers
declare that they dare not do it in the face
of the angry protest of a warlike nation
excited to the utmost pitch by their victories
over their hereditary foe, and that, support-
ed by the feeling of the nation in arms, they
unhesitatingly resist the dictation of the
Powers, or rather of the one Power who
has any serious interest in opposing the
complete ratification of the treaty.
France and Germany can have no such
interest in the question as to induce them to
press their opposition at the risk of further
bloodshed. They have protested simply
out of friendship for Russia and at her
request; perhaps even in the interests of
Japan herself. Only Russia will persevere,
and we feel so certain that Japan and
Russia must ultimately fight for the
dominion of North Eastern Asia and for
the control of the adjacent waters, that it
seems to us that the sooner Japan brings
off the inevitable contest the better for her
and for her chance of success. Everyday's
delay diminishes her chances. Better war
now, while her fleet and her armies are
in the field and her people are
united, than later on when Russia has
completed the Trans-Siberian railway and
has had time and opportunity to accu-
mulate her resources on her eastern frontier.
Japan may win in a war waged now; if
she yields now she will never again have
the opportunity of fighting under such
extremely favourable conditions.

THE SANITARY BOARD CRISIS.

We publish in another column the Govern-
ment's reply to the protest of the Sanitary
Board against the appointment of a
Medical Officer of Health who is to be
independent of the Board and who is to
take his orders from, and report solely to
the Governor. For the first time the
Government admits the existence of the
dual control in sanitary matters and
pleads it as an excuse for not
putting the Medical Officer of Health in
the same position in relation to the Board
that a Health Officer in England occupies
in relation to any urban or rural sanitary
authority. The Governor seems to forget
that what he has done is, in reality, to
constitute a third or a fourth controller in
the sanitary affairs of the Colony. There
is the Acting Colonial Surgeon, who thinks
himself the real Simon Pure—the true
and only properly constituted adviser
of the Government in all matters
affecting the public health; there is the
Director of Public Works who creates
and controls all nuisances of a public
character and who resents any inter-
ference with his department as cool
impertinence. He claims the right to
close and open sewers where and when
he pleases and to befool the harbour and
the foreshore as to him seemeth good.
There is the Water Authority. There
is the poor Sanitary Board whose
role it is to harass the owners of private
property, pass and enforce bye-laws the
Government do not care to incur the unpopu-
larity of passing or enforcing. There is,
lastly, this new and independent Medical
Officer of Health whose relations with all
the others are left undefined, and who, if
he is a strong man, will try to override all
the others; if he is a weak man will become
the obsequious follower and toady of
the Colonial Surgeon or of the Director
of Public Works, or both. Here are five
of them endeavouring to provide for the
sanitation of the Colony with no connecting
link to bind them together, no superior
authority to co-ordinate their varying
opinions and recommendations!After this reply from the Governor, the
nominated members of the Board have no
choice but to resign. Dr. Hartigan has
done so. Dr. Ho Kai is most urgently
solicited to adhere to the Government and
pressed on all sides to reconsider his
position, but he cannot in honor recede.
On his proposition the Government was
given a last chance of receding from
the false position it had taken up; it
has refused to avail itself of that chance,
and there is now no other course open
Board by resigning.We trust that no man in the colony will
be found sufficiently wanting in self-respect
to accept a seat on the Board, and that
the electors if called on to select other
representatives will refuse to attend any
meeting, or only attend it to record their
public approval of the action of the
unofficial members both nominated and
elected.

THE PROGRAMME.

First Part.

—Overture....."Triumphal"
Band—Song....."Revenge"
Mr. W. E. Crow—Comic Song....."An hour on the Biny"
Mr. J. A. Vaughan, R.N.—Song....."Tender"
Dr. Madden—Song....."The Miller's Daughter"
Surgeon D. J. McNabb, R.N.—Song....."Drinking"
Mr. Gilchrist—Comic Song....."You can't think of everything"
Mr. O. G. Brady

Second Part.

—Selection....."Il Trovatore"
Band—Ballad....."Ask nothing more"
Mr. R. W. E. King, R.N.—Comic Song....."Ach wie Arm ist der Kaiser"
Mr. J. Mear—Comic Song....."Cows won't Milk"
Petty Officer C. Williams, R.N.—Song....."The Deathless Army"
Dr. Madden—Comic Song....."Heaven help me hanging down her back"
Mr. O. G. Brady—March....."Troll"
BandNew piano repairing machinery, received by
W. Robinson & Co.THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Netherale Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donations to the funds
of the Hospitals:—

Holliday, Wise & Co., Ltd.....\$ 100

Reiss & Co....." 50

P. & O. S. N. Co....." 50

Market Charitable Fund, per Registrar....." 50

General....." 50

A. G. Romano....." 50

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart....." 50

Louis, Weger & Co....." 50

N. W. & Co....." 50

Schrele & Co....." 50

H. M. & Co....." 50

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D. Noronha....." 50

E. Pabany....." 50

W. Powell....." 50

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E. Statterfort....." 50

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S. R. Futaba....." 50

H. W. Grace....." 50

W. H. Hargrave....." 50

H. McCallum....." 50

E. Nieldhardt....." 50

S. B. Bhabha....." 50

M. H. Khatun....." 50

